

RECEIVED

Division of Legal Counsel

JUN 03 1996

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

Environmental Protection Agency

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:

Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS:

(SEE ATTACHED)

Name: Illinois Steel Group
(Please Print)

Address: c/o Ross & Hardies
150 N. Michigan
Chicago IL 60601

Phone Number: () 312-558-1000

Signature: 

Date: May 30, 1996 1995

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 8

COMMENTS OF ILLINOIS STEEL GROUP
REGARDING THE
PROPOSED SIP REVISION FOR THE
MAINTENANCE PLAN FOR THE
GRANITE CITY PM10
NON-ATTAINMENT AREA

The Illinois Steel Group ("ISG") is an informal organization of Illinois steel manufacturing companies. One of its purposes is to provide unified representation regarding environmental issues affecting its members. The Granite City Division of National Steel Company ("GCD") is an ISG member and operates an integrated steel manufacturing facility within the Granite City PM10 non-attainment area.

The ISG has worked closely with IEPA to develop emission standards and a maintenance plan that would ensure continued compliance with the PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standard ("NAAQS") within the Granite City area. GCD has expended and will continue to expend substantial amounts of money and manpower in complying with these new standards. Monitoring results show that these efforts are working. No exceedences of the 24-hour PM10 NAAQS have occurred within the Granite City area since 1990. In addition, modeling of normal event data shows compliance with both the annual average and 24-hour NAAQS is to be expected.

The ISG believes that the monitoring and modeling data adequately proves that the Granite City non-attainment area is meeting the NAAQS for PM10. The ISG further believes that the proposed SIP revision has sufficient safeguards to ensure that the Granite City area will remain in compliance with PM10 standards. It therefore urges that Illinois

proceed with its request that the Granite City area be re-designated as "attainment" for PM10 and that the proposed SIP revision for the Granite City area be adopted for submission to USEPA.

Respectfully submitted,

ILLINOIS STEEL GROUP

By: 

One of its Attorneys

James T. Harrington, Esq.
Charles Wesselhoft, Esq.
Ross & Hardies
150 N. Michigan
Chicago, IL 60601
(312) 558-1000



City of Granite City

Granite City, Illinois 62040

Ronald L. Selph
Mayor

Judy J. Whitaker
City Clerk

Gail Valle
Treasurer

Leo Konzen
City Attorney

Jerry Lakin
Supt. of Streets

May 31, 1996

RECEIVED
Division of Legal Council

JUN 03 1996

Environmental Protection Agency

Mr. John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794-9276

Re: Propose revision for the Maintenance Plan for the Granite City PM10 Nonattainment Area

Dear Mr. Williams:

The City of Granite City totally supports the IEPA's proposed revision for the Maintenance Plan for the Granite City PM10 Nonattainment Area.

The Granite City plant of National Steel is the area's largest employer with the total number of employees being in excess of 3200. They have recently installed a \$65M Galvalume line that will increase employment by 250. They are a very important part of our economy and our community as a whole!

National Steel has gone to considerable trouble and expense recently to reduce the emissions from their Granite City facility and the City has been assured that any future increase in production will be more than offset by steps they will take to insure compliance with the PM10 National Ambient Air Quality Standards.

It is the City of Granite City's belief that the proposed revision for the Maintenance Plan for the Granite City PM10 Nonattainment Area will be extremely beneficial to our area by helping keep Granite City Steel competitive and will not place any increased burden on the citizens of Granite City.

Sincerely,

Dan Brown
Director of Economic Development

EXHIBIT NO.

EXHIBIT NO. 9

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:

Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

RECEIVED
Division of Legal Counsel

JUN 04 1996

COMMENTS:

Environmental Protection Agency

Name: WILLIAM P. DONOVAN
(Please Print)

Signature: W P Donovan

Address: _____

Date: MAY 31, 1995

1700 WALNUT

GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS 62040

Phone Number: (618) 452-2111

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by JUNE 5, ~~MAY 13,~~ 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 10



American Steel Foundries

1700 WALNUT STREET • GRANITE CITY, ILLINOIS 62040 • (618) 452-2111 FAX (618) 876-6354

May 31, 1996

Certified Mail

Mr. John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Dear Mr. Williams:

American Steel Foundry of Amsted Corporation located at Granite City fully supports the efforts of the Illinois Environmental Agency (IEPA) to redesignate the Nameoki township and Granite City areas from nonattainment to attainment for PM10. This area has demonstrated compliance with the federal National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for the last three consecutive years. This proposed redesignation is within the authority given the State of Illinois under Section 107 (d)(3) of the Clean Air Act (CAA).

American Steel Foundries considers this proposed redesignation partly a result of improvements in controls implemented at the Granite City facility. The facility has only reopened for full production since 1993 after business conditions forced it's closure. The evidence suggest that aggressive fugitive emission controls in this designated area is a major factor in the overall reduction of PM10 emissions.

American Steel Foundry's policy will be to continue to assist the IEPA to assure compliance with the federal PM10 limitations.

Sincerely,

William P. Donovan
Plant Manager



National Steel Corporation
20th & State Streets
Granite City, Illinois 62040
(618) 451-3281
Fax: (618) 451-3644

May 30, 1996

CERTIFIED MAIL NO. Z 135 730 579
RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED

Mr. John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

RECEIVED
Division of Legal Counsel
JUN 04 1996

Dear Mr. Williams:

Subject: Proposed SIP Implementation Plan (SIP)
Revision for the Maintenance Plan
for the Granite City PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area;
IEPA File 27-96

Environmental Protection Agency

Granite City Division of National Steel Corporation fully supports the IEPA's proposed SIP revision for the Maintenance Plan for the Granite City PM₁₀ Nonattainment Area. Granite City Division (GCD) is an integrated iron and steel facility located in the Granite City area. GCD cooperated fully with the IEPA in the development of emission standards and a maintenance plan to ensure continued compliance with the PM₁₀ National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) in the Granite City area. GCD has implemented, at considerable expense, additional PM₁₀ controls to help assure compliance with the PM₁₀ regulations. Also, as part of a recent permit to increase production, GCD is implementing additional PM₁₀ emission reductions to more than offset any potential emission increases and to help assure compliance at the increased production levels.

The four PM₁₀ Ambient Air Quality monitors located in the city of Granite City have not measured a violation of the 24 hour PM₁₀ NAAQS since 1990. These four monitors more than adequately measure the air quality in Granite City. The entire city of Chicago has approximately six PM₁₀ monitors. GCD believes that the monitoring data and modeling projections based on allowable emissions, adequately proves that the Granite City nonattainment area is meeting and will continue to meet the NAAQS for PM₁₀.

EXHIBIT NO. 11

Mr. John Williams

May 30, 1996

Page two

GCD will continue to cooperate with the IEPA to help assure attainment with the PM₁₀ NAAQS is maintained. The Granite City community has worked hard to improve air quality and deserves recognition as a NAAQS PM₁₀ attainment area.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Larry Siebenberger".

Larry Siebenberger

Manager - Environmental Technology

WILLIAMS



618-452-5190

RECEIVED
Division of Legal Counsel
JUN 06 1996

Environmental Protection Agency

June 3, 1996

Mr. John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

Re: Proposed State Implementation Plan ("SIP") Revision for Maintenance Plan for
the Granite City PM-10 Nonattainment Area. IEPA File 27-96

Dear Mr. Williams:

Spectrulite Consortium Inc. (SCI) fully supports the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency's (IEPA's) proposal for redesignation of the Granite City PM-10 Nonattainment Area to attainment of the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for PM-10. SCI is a secondary producer of aluminum and magnesium alloys in Madison County and is included in the Granite City PM-10 designation area.

SCI has work with the IEPA in developing controls for PM-10 for its facility and is supportive in seeing the positive effects in PM-10 reduction. Our intention is to continue to cooperate with the IEPA to maintain the NAAQS PM-10 attainment area.

SCI appreciates the Agency's consideration of these comments in its decision.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Roger A. Riemann', is written over a horizontal line.

Roger A. Riemann
Environmental Engineer

EXHIBIT NO. 12



Madison County Conservation Alliance

June 4, 1996

Mr. John D. Williams
Hearing Officer, IEPA
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, IL 62794

PUBLIC COMMENT on the Granite City PM-10 Hearing, IEPA File No.27-96

- A) Thanks for the additional time for public review and comment, and thanks for the copy of the "Granite City Area PM-10 Maintenance Plan" which was examined.
- B) We are urging you to not ask for the proposed PM-10 Attainment Status, because:
- 1) Tiny particulates in the air are obviously too prevalent in this country, and we want to avoid loosening the standards. A May 9th news clipping is attached, suggesting better standards for particulate air pollution.
 - 2) A policy of "just barely" meeting the Federal requirements means that IEPA is not whole-heartedly protective, but only permissive.
 - 3) Instead of computer modeling, IEPA should intensify its pollution monitoring and pollution control. We believe that if our air modeling personnel were directed to improve existing air quality, the results would be better. Expressions such as "expected exceedances" and "future emissions" are elusive and diversionary, and are poor substitutes for pollution measurements now.
 - 4) There is inconsistency in your local approach to air pollution control -- while claiming official "Attainment", you still have unhealthy values of particulate pollution in Granite City and also along the highway north of Granite City.
 - 5) There is water pollution too; the attached news clipping dated May 10, 1996, is also placed into the record. Too many citizens in the U.S. are drinking polluted water. Better over-all pollution controls are urgently needed now, to restore cleanliness to our air, water and land.
 - 6) The PM-10 hearing in Granite City on May 6, 1996, appeared to be a waste of time and money, for the wrong reasons. It seems the IEPA is subservient to big business, tainted by campaign contributions, and negligent about existing pollution.

RECEIVED
Division of Legal Counsel

JUN 06 1996

Environmental Protection Agency

Signed,
Madison County Conservation Alliance
By George R. Arnold, member
1306 St. Louis Street
Edwardsville, IL 62025

EXHIBIT NO. 13

Group Blames Deaths On Pollution

Calls On EPA To Enact Tighter Standards For Particulates In Air

Compiled From News Services

WASHINGTON — Dust, soot and tiny particles in polluted air over the nation's major cities cause tens of thousands of premature heart and lung-related deaths each year, an environmental group said Wednesday.

The Natural Resources Defense Council released the findings of a study on air pollution in 239 cities and called on the Environmental Protection Agency to tighten health standards for so-called "particulate" air pollution. "Clearly, current health standards are not protecting thousands of people from the deadly consequences of particulate air pollution," said Deborah Sheiman Shprentz, an author of the council's study.

The report said the St. Louis area was the ninth-highest in the nation with 1,195 deaths linked to fine-particle pollution. The area placed 40th among the 50 U.S. metropolitan statistical areas with the highest average levels of regulated particle pollution from 1990 to 1994.

Los Angeles led the nation with 5,873 deaths attributed to fine particle pollution, followed by New York, with 4,024. Chicago was third, with 3,479.

The EPA is reviewing tougher requirements for particulate air pollution. Such pollution includes smoke, soot, dust and tiny aerosol particles. These pollutants come from a broad range of sources, including coal-fired power plants, auto exhaust, wood-burn-

ing stoves and fertilizers.

EPA Administrator Carol Browner hailed the study and said, "A growing body of evidence now suggests that particulate matter [in air] poses a serious threat to public health in many American cities and contributes to premature deaths from lung and heart disease."

Browner said federal standards for such pollution had not been changed since 1987 and that a decision on the agency's review is due by November.

The council's study projected that as many as 64,000 premature deaths from cardiopulmonary causes "may be attributed to particulate air pollution each year," or about 6.5 percent of the nearly 1 million such deaths annually. Such pollution also has been linked to increased childhood asthma cases and health problems for the elderly.

"People face a risk of premature death due to exposure to particulate air pollution in almost every U.S. metropolitan area," the study said. It said that in many cases the premature deaths occur even though the cities meet current federal standards.

According to the council's analysis, as many as 37,000 lives could be prolonged if the EPA adopted tougher standards that cut particulate pollution in urban air. "Lives are not being shortened by days or weeks, but by one or two years in the most polluted areas," the report said.

Polluted tap water is found

But critics question accuracy of report

Hearst Newspapers

WASHINGTON — More than 45 million Americans drank water in 1994 and 1995 that was polluted with fecal matter, parasites, pesticides, lead and toxic chemicals, three environmental groups reported Thursday.

The pollutants, recorded by more than 18,500 public water systems nationwide, were at levels that violated federal health standards, according to the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Environmental Working Group and the Environmental Information Center.

Each violation could make consumers ill or heighten their cancer risk, says the 50-state survey based on 16 million records compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency from water utility tests.

Of the 50 states, Delaware had the highest share of water systems — 25 percent — reporting violations of health standards. South Dakota was second with 24 percent, followed by Arizona and Idaho with 22 percent each, Kansas with 21 percent, and Washington, South Carolina and North Dakota with 20 percent each.

New York, Michigan and Illinois each had the lowest share — 4 percent — of water systems reporting violations.

The other states fall in between. Texas, for example, had 598 systems — 6 percent of the total — reporting violations. They serve 1.7 million residents. California had 570 systems — 6 percent — in violation that served 4.4 million.

The environmental groups released the report to demonstrate their concern that the Republican-controlled Congress may weaken the 1974 Safe Drinking Water Act. The Senate unanimously approved a revision in November, and the House is expected to act soon.

"If they pass their bill, pass me the Perrier," said Kenneth Cook, president of the Environmental Working Group (EWG.)

Cook said the leading House proposal, pushed by House Commerce Committee chairman Thomas Bliley, R-Va., would undermine EPA efforts to control the cancer-causing byproducts of chlorination and make it very difficult for citizens to find out if their drinking water is contaminated.

The water-utility industry, which defends Bliley's measure as a bipartisan effort closely resembling the Senate version, blasted the environmentalists' report.

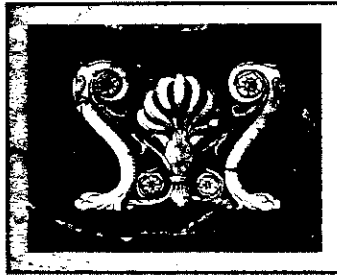
"They misrepresent the data," said Al Warburton, spokesman for the American Water Works Association, which represents water systems. He said the EPA database includes erroneous violations that unduly panic the public.

For example, he said, officials in Columbus, Ohio, sampled two leaky faucet sites that tested positive for fecal coliform. He said no other sites in the system tested positive and that any conclusion that thousands of people could be in danger is unjustified.

The EPA, based on its 1994 data, estimates that about 30 million Americans a year drink water that violated at least one of its health standards. Officials said most residents need not worry.

The environmental groups argue that the EPA records actually underrepresent the number of violations, because many water systems fail to report to the states, which then fail to report to the federal agency.

The environmental groups' report, "Just Add Water," also noted that water utilities are not required to report on contaminants that are detected at a level below federal health standards.



June 5, 1996

Dear Mr. Williams -

Thank you for sending me the transcript of the public hearing.

I have been unable to properly attend to this matter - getting documents, inspection reports, etc. - because my father has been ill - heart disease, emphysema & pneumonia. (Those damned pollutants, again)

There are many people who asked me to help them with their comments, but I have been unable to do so.

If the ^{change} Statute should be approved by IEPA, I hope they will have an opportunity to give comment to the USEPA.

Thanks again.

Kathy Andria

RECEIVED

Division of Legal Counsel

JUN 10 1996

Environmental Protection Agency

SPILL *Stop Polluting Illinois !!!*

Comment on IEPA Redesignation of Granite City as Attainment for PM10

In December, 1980, the Illinois Institute of Natural Resources published Document No. 80/28, *Pulmonary Function Study in Granite City, Illinois*. Describing Granite City as one of the "air pollution hot spots in the nation," the authors concluded, after studying 595 teenagers at two separate high schools in the city, that there was "a significant environmental response" in those teens living in the area now designated as nonattainment for PM10. The average lung volume and flow rates were reduced compared to normal predicted and the individuals living in the "more highly polluted South High School area [were] more markedly affected than those in the North High School area."

Last year, there were 21 young children at Harris Grade School in Madison, located south of Granite City Steel's main plant and the coke by-products facility, who were afflicted with asthma. The principal stated at the time that was an extraordinarily high number. Indeed it is. There are many other asthmatic children at schools in Granite City. In fact, a mother testified at the Granite City Steel expansion public hearing last year that her child developed asthma shortly after they moved within a few blocks of Granite City Steel. *East St. Louis, a few miles south, has a very high rate of child & adult asthma.*

Yet, we are told the pollution is better, that the area is now attainment with no exceedances for the last three years. Something is very wrong here. Either the allowable emissions are too high--and obviously not at all protective of human health--or there is something wrong with the way emissions are measured.

It is absolutely essential that the Illinois EPA and the U.S.EPA investigate and make any adjustments necessary *before any redesignation of the area.*

We are enclosing two articles regarding PM10 and health effects recently published in *The New York Times* and the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*. We also call your attention to a number of studies done by Douglas Dockery of Harvard and the American Cancer Society with regard to PM10, stating that particulates were responsible for many premature deaths from heart and lung disease.

U.S.EPA Head Carol Browner was quoted last month as stating that the PM10 standard would be stringently revised downward by the end of the year. In view of this fact, we implore the Agency not to rush to judgment to declare the area attainment now. Doing so could lead other particulate-emitting industries prematurely to locate in the area. One such industry already is poised to do so. It would be extremely unfair to such an industry to be led to believe the area was attainment and then have those standards revised. It would also be extremely unfair to the citizens, and especially the children, of Granite City to be exposed to additional pollutants. There already is a very high incidence of heart and lung disease and cancer in the nonattainment area.

Several members of SPILL drove around the area to see where the PM10 monitors were located. We were astonished. No wonder there has been a lowering of emissions detected. Only one monitor appeared to be located near a street where there was any possibility of fugitive emissions. As we objected previously, the monitor that was moved from Omaha--for years, the highest particulate reading in the entire state--has not been satisfactorily replaced. It sits on the roof of a building, with trees between it and Granite City Steel and brick outcropping shielding it from the street. The street is not heavily traveled and not at all used by trucks. This in no way is comparable to the former site nor is it reflective of the emissions citizens would normally be exposed to. The monitor on Nameoki Road sits on a building far from the street in a mostly deserted shopping center with little traffic. It too has trees between it and the coke plant which could shield the monitor from emissions. The monitor on the fire station at 23rd and Madison too sits back from the street.

There are many houses with no trees around in the vicinity of the coke plant and the steel plant which could be used for monitors. Many of the people in those houses have lung diseases and cancer and would be quite willing to allow a monitor to be placed on their roofs. We would be happy to provide you with the names of some who have volunteered.

As we also previously stated, Lake School sits just across from the coke plant and its many piles. There is a neighborhood just south of the school. Both workers at the school and citizens living in that area say that they can wipe off sooty-looking dust 10 times a day. Given that IEPA stated at the hearing that probably 40% of that is PM10, there is obviously much greater exposure than is getting measured.

→ Therefore, the members of SPILL, the Madison County Conservation Alliance, HELP (a homeowners association located in the PM10 area), The Better Breathers Club at St. Elizabeth Hospital, the Cloverleaf Neighborhood Association (located in Nameoki Township), the East St. Louis Community Action Network, the students at the East St. Louis Citizens Environmental Academy and a number of individual citizens in both Granite City and Nameoki Township ask the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S.EPA the following:

←

- 1) To refrain at the present time from redesignating the area attainment for PM 10 until the U.S.EPA revises the particulate standard--to be fair both to potential and current industries -- and to the citizens who are at risk:
- 2) To investigate, reevaluate and change the placement of monitors to accurately reflect the actual particulate exposure to citizens, including fugitive emissions from vehicular traffic:
- 3) Since it is obvious that the present standard is not protective of human health, to have another health study conducted on the effects of air pollution, most notably particulates, on adults and especially children living in the area:

4) To adjust the allowables for the industries, since the standards seem to be so much higher than the actuals. Since people are still being adversely affected, they obviously are too high.

5) Redo the computer modeling after a full year of actual data from both the Granite City Steel expansion and the expansion of Spectrulite so that citizens will not be needlessly exposed if the data was incorrect or even the allowable 20 percent-over margin of error.

Even IEPA's own Mr. Swinford agreed that the network could be reevaluated and that a health study is something IEPA should consider. Each of the criteria pollutants is treated individually and not in conjunction with each other. IEPA's own Air Quality Report admits that there are synergistic effects and these should also be studied.

The people of Granite City and its neighboring communities have for years been forced to breathe air polluted with a number of different contaminants. It is clear that PM10--indeed all particulates--cause severe health problems. It is absolutely essential that the IEPA not act hastily and fully investigate its current monitoring network and standards for the area and wait until it has accurate, actual data--not modeled uncertainties--and until the U.S.EPA has revised its particulate standards *before* any redesignation. Failing to do so in the face of the health effects exhibited in the community would be a blatant disregard of the Agency's mission and a betrayal of the people it is charged with protecting. We urge you to consider the severity of the decision you must make and its ramifications upon our community. Thank you for your concern.

Kathy Andria
P.O.Box 1074
Granite City, IL 62040

*Kathy Andria on behalf of the
above-named citizens & organizations.*

June 5, 1996

SPILL
Madison County Conservation Alliance
HELP

ESL CAN
Better Breathers, St. Elizabeth, Granite City
Harold & Pearl Stogsdill
Cloverleaf Neighborhood Assn.
Stephanie Rogers
Shelma Orr
Ron Shaw
Bob & Kathy Ely
R.B. Moran
Maureen Rogers
Ralph Kraus

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

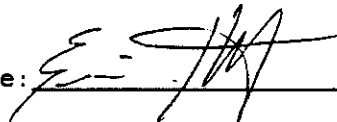
IN THE MATTER OF:)
Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS: EAST ST. LOUIS RESIDENTS (ADULTS & CHILDREN) HAVE
ALARMING RATE OF ASTHMA AND RESPIRATORY PROBLEMS.
STUDIES SHOW PM₁₀ CAUSES HEART & LUNG DISEASE.
IT WOULD BE WISE TO HAVE NO CHANGE TO TAKE
PLACE UNTIL TEST RESULTS HAS BEEN OBTAINED. THE
U.S. E.P.A. ARE IN THE PROCESS OF TIGHTENING
STANDARDS FOR PM₁₀, SO THEY NEED THE TIME
TO REVISED STANDARDS.

Name:

ERIC HURTT
(Please Print)

Signature:



Address:

Date: _____, 1995

Phone Number: () _____

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 15

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:)
Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS:

Name: _____
(Please Print)

Signature: Mertha M. Geden

Address: Mertha Geden
3722 Penshaw Ave.
St. Louis, IL

Date: May 18th, 1996

Phone Number: (418) 374-3931

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 1

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:

Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS:

many ESL children have asthma. Many ESL
adults have heart & lung disease example my son Charles Dui
Studies show PM10 causes Heart & Lung
Disease ask that no change take
place until results of health study
U.S. EPA is going to lighten standards for
PM10

Name: VERTIESK DUFF Signature: VertiesK Duff
(Please Print)
Address: 5301 Belmont St Date: May 18-19 96, 1995
East St Louis
Ill 62203
Phone Number: (618) 3975121

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:

Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS:

- ① MANY EAST ST. LOUIS CHILDREN HAVE ASTHMA
IE 2 OF MY CHILDREN HAVE ASTHMA
- ② MANY ADULTS OF THE E. ST. LOUIS AREA HAVE
HEART & LUNG DISEASE
- ③ STUDIES SHOW PM10 CAUSES HEART & LUNG DISEASE
- ④ I REQUEST THAT NO CHANGE TAKE PLACE REGARDING THE
STATUS GRANITE CITY PM10 BE MADE UNTILL FURTHER STUDY OF HEALTH
BE MADE
USEPA HAS PLAN TO TIGHTEN PM10 STANDARDS

Name: Charlene Sanford
(Please Print)

Signature: Charlene Sanford

Address: 919 PENNA

Date: MAY 18, 1995

EAST ST LOUIS

IL 62201

Phone Number: (618) 482-5207

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 18

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:)
Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS: Many ESL Children and Adults
have asthma. Many ESL adults have heart & lung
disease examples Mother Lang and my brother Charles Duff.
Studies show PM₁₀ cause heart & lung disease. Please do not
change the law regarding status of nonattainment until results of
health study have been announced. U.S. EPA is going to tighten
standards for PM₁₀

Name: Beverly Hiner
(Please Print)

Signature: Beverly Hiner

Address: 5301 Belmont
St. Louis IL
62203

Date: 5-18-96, 1995

Phone Number: (618) 398-7512

Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC

EXHIBIT NO. 19

PUBLIC COMMENT FORM

To: John Williams
Agency Hearing Officer
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency
2200 Churchill Road
P.O. Box 19276
Springfield, Illinois 62794-9276

IN THE MATTER OF:

Proposed State Implementation Plan)
("SIP") Revision for the Maintenance) IEPA File #27-96
Plan for the Granite City PM-10)
Nonattainment Area.)

COMMENTS: Many E. St. Louis Children have
Asthma. Many E. St. Louis adults
have heart and lung disease. My father
has had three major heart attacks in
the past 20 yrs. Studies also show PM₁₀
causes heart and lung disease. I demand
that no change take place in the status
of non-attainment until results of health
study is completed for the E. St. Louis and
Granite City areas.

Name: Amanda Byrd
(Please Print)

Signature: Amanda Byrd

Address: 2404 GRAY
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Date: May 18, 1995

Phone Number: (618) 271-3660 (pm)
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Please Note: Comments must be mailed in by May 13, 1996, WILLS23GC